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(71) Applicant(s)  
Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

(72) Inventor(s)  
Winfried Wichelhaus; Wolfgang Lorenz; Andreas Kunz; Wolfgang Krey

(74) Agent/Attorney  
SPRUSON and FERGUSON, GPO Box 3898, SYDNEY NSW 2001

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(54) Title: <b>CONDUCTIVE ORGANIC COATINGS</b>			
(54) Bezeichnung: <b>LEITFÄHIGE, ORGANISCHE BESCHICHTUNGEN</b>			
(57) Abstract  The invention relates to conductive, weldable anti-corrosion compositions with a base consisting of (blocked) polyurethane resins, epoxide resins and nitrogenous resins and conductive fillers. The inventive compositions are suitable for coating metal surfaces, especially steel sheets, using the coil-coating technique, and are characterised by a low burning-in temperature, by a significant reduction of white rust on galvanised sheet steel in the salt spray test and in that the organic coating adheres better to the metallic substrate. These coatings also provide adequate protection against corrosion even with low chrome plating, preferably also with Cr-free pre-processing techniques. Sheets coated in this way can be spot-welded using any conventional technique.  (57) Zusammenfassung  Leitfähige und schweißbare Korrosionsschutz-Zusammensetzungen auf der Basis von (blockierten) Polyurethanharzen, Epoxidharzen sowie stickstoffhaltigen Härtern und leitfähigen Füllstoffen eignen sich zur Beschichtung von Metalloberflächen, insbesondere Stahlblechen im Coil-Coatingverfahren. Diese Zusammensetzungen zeichnen sich durch eine niedrige Einbrenntemperatur, eine deutliche Reduzierung des Weißrostes auf verzinktem Stahlblech im Salzsprühtest sowie durch eine Verbesserung der Haftung der organischen Beschichtung auf dem metallischen Substrat aus. Weiterhin bewirken diese Beschichtungen einen ausreichenden Korrosionsschutz auch bei niedriger Chrom-Auflage, vorzugsweise auch bei Cr-freien Vorbehandlungs-Verfahren. Derartig beschichtete Bleche können mit allen herkömmlichen Verfahren punktgeschweißt werden.			

## Conductive Organic Coatings

This invention relates to conductive and weldable anti-corrosive compositions for coating metal surfaces and to a process for coating metal surfaces with electrically conductive organic coatings.

In the metals processing industry, in particular in automotive construction, the metallic components of the products must be protected from corrosion. According to the conventional prior art, this is achieved by initially coating the sheet metal in the rolling mill with anti-corrosive oils and optionally with drawing greases before forming and stamping. In automotive construction, sheet metal components appropriately formed for bodywork or bodywork components are stamped out and formed by deep drawing using such drawing greases or oils and then generally joined together by welding and/or crimping and/or adhesive bonding and then elaborately cleaned. Anti-corrosive surface pretreatment, such as phosphating and/or chromating, is then performed, whereupon a first lacquer layer is applied onto the components by electrocoating. Especially in the case of automotive bodywork, this first electrocoating is followed by the application of further lacquer layers.

There is a need to find simpler production processes which make it possible to weld already precoated sheet metal and to electrocoat it in a proven manner. There is thus a range of processes in which, after phosphating and/or chromating, an organic coating which is conductive to a greater or lesser degree is applied in the so-called coil coating process. These organic coatings should generally be of a composition such that they have sufficient electrical conductivity not to impair the electrical spot welding process. It should moreover be possible to coat these coatings with conventional electrocoating lacquers. It should furthermore be possible to stamp and form the sheet metal coated in this manner with reduced usage of deep drawing greases or oils. Recently, especially in the automotive industry, galvanised and/or alloy-galvanised sheet steel and aluminium and magnesium sheet have increasingly been used in addition to standard sheet steel.

It is in principle known to coat sheet steel with organic-coatings which are weldable and are applied directly in the rolling mill using the so-called coil coating process.

DE-C-3412234 thus describes a non-blocking and weldable anti-corrosive primer for electrolytically thin galvanised, phosphated or chromated and formable sheet steel. This anti-corrosive primer consists of a mixture of over 60% zinc, aluminium, graphite and/or molybdenum disulfide and another anti-corrosive pigment and 33 to 35% of an organic binder, together with about 2% of a dispersion auxiliary or catalyst. Polyester resins and/or epoxy resins and derivatives thereof are proposed as the organic binder. It is assumed that this technology forms the basis of the coating composition known in the industry under the name "Bonazinc 2000". Although this process offers some advantages in comparison with the above-stated method (temporary corrosion protection with anti-corrosive oils, followed by subsequent degreasing once the metal components have been joined), the process described in DE-C-3412234 is still in great need of improvement:

- this coating is not sufficiently spot weldable
- the stoving temperature for such coatings at a peak metal temperature (PMT) of 250 to 260°C is still too high. Many recent steels with the "bake-hardening" effect cannot be used at such high stoving temperatures.



- lacquer adhesion onto the pretreated substrates, preferably galvanised steels, is still inadequate, especially if the sheets are subjected to relatively severe forming in the press.

According to the teaching of DE-C-3412234, the organic binder may consist of polyester resins and/or epoxy resins and derivatives thereof. An epoxy/phenyl precondensate, an epoxy ester and linear, oil-free terephthalic acid based copolyesters are explicitly mentioned.

EP-A-573015 describes organically-coated composite sheet steel consisting of a surface coated on one or two sides with zinc or zinc alloy, which surface is provided with a chromate film and, thereon, an organic coating having a film thickness of 0.1 to 5µm. The organic coating is formed from a primer composition consisting of an organic solvent, an epoxy resin having a molecular weight of between 500 and 10000, an aromatic polyamine and a phenol or cresol compound as accelerator. The primer composition furthermore contains a polyisocyanate and colloidal silica. According to this document, the organic coating is preferably applied to a dry film thickness of 0.6 to 1.6µm as layers thinner than 0.1µm are too thin to provide corrosion protection. Film thicknesses of above 5µm, however, impair weldability. DE-A-3640662 similarly describes surface treated sheet steel comprising sheet steel provided with coating of zinc or zinc alloy, a chromate film formed on the surface of the sheet steel and a layer of a resin composition formed on the chromate film. This resin composition consists of a basic resin, which is produced by reacting an epoxy resin with amines, together with a polyisocyanate compound. This film too may only be applied to dry film thicknesses of less than about 3.5µm as weldability is severely reduced at greater film thicknesses.

EP-A-380024 describes organic coating materials based on a bisphenol A type epoxy resin having a molecular weight of between 300 and 100000, together with a polyisocyanate or blocked polyisocyanate, pyrogenic silica and at least one organic colouring pigment. In this process too, pretreatment with chromate to form a thick Cr coating is required. The organic layer cannot be thicker than 2µm as sheets having thicker organic coats cannot satisfactorily be spot welded and the properties of the electrocoating lacquer applied onto the organic coating are degraded.

An object thus arose of providing coating compositions which satisfy the automotive industry's requirements in all respects. In comparison with the prior art, it is intended to improve the following properties of the organic coating compositions suitable for the coil coating process:

- lower stoving temperature, preferably no higher than 210 to 235°C PMT
- distinct reduction in white rust on galvanised sheet steel in the salt spray test to DIN 50021, ie. better corrosion protection
- improvement in adhesion of the organic coating on the metallic substrate assessed by the T-bend test (ECCA standard) and impact test (ECCA standard)
- sufficient corrosion protection even with a thin Cr coating, preferably using Cr-free pretreatment methods
- cavity sealing with wax or products containing waxes, which is still conventional, should become superfluous thanks to the improved corrosion protection
- suitability for spot welding.

The invention provides a conductive and weldable anti-corrosive coating composition for coating metal surfaces, comprising: (a) 10 to 40wt% of an organic binder containing: (aa) at least one



epoxy resin; (ab) at least one curing agent selected from guanidine, substituted guanidines, substituted ureas, melamine resins, guanamine derivatives, cyclic tertiary amines and mixtures thereof; (ac) at least one blocked polyurethane resin; (b) 0 to 15wt% of a silicate-based anti-corrosive pigment; (c) 40 to 70wt% of powdered zinc, aluminium, graphite, molybdenum disulfide, carbon black, iron phosphide, and/or barium sulfate doped with tin or antimony; (d) 0 to 30wt% of a solvent.

The solution according to the present invention also comprises the use of the above-stated composition for coating sheet metal in the coil coating process.

The solution according to the present invention furthermore comprises a process for coating metal surfaces with a conductive organic anti-corrosive layer characterised by the following stages:

- conventional pretreatment consisting of
  - cleaning
  - optionally phosphating
  - chromating
  - optionally chromium-free pretreatment
- coating with a composition of the above-stated type to a film thickness of 1 to 10µm, preferably of between 2 and 5µm
- stoving of the organic coating at temperatures of between 160°C and 260°C peak metal temperature (PMT).

The metal surfaces to be coated according to the present invention are preferably iron (sheet steel), galvanised and alloy-galvanised steels, aluminium or magnesium.

For the purposes of the present invention, an electrically conductive coating should be taken to mean one which is weldable under joining conditions conventional in the automotive industry, preferably using the spot welding process. These coatings furthermore have sufficient conductivity to ensure complete deposition of electrocoating lacquers.

The epoxy resin is an essential constituent of the organic binder of the anti-corrosive composition according to the present invention. An epoxy resin or a blend of two or more epoxy resins may be used here. The epoxy resin or resins may have a molecular weight of between 300 and 100 000, with epoxy resins having at least two epoxy groups per molecule and a molecular weight of above 700 preferably being used, as experience has shown the higher molecular weight epoxies to give rise to no occupational hygiene problems during application. Numerous epoxy resins may in principle be used, such as the glycidyl ethers of bisphenol A or the glycidyl ethers of novolac resins. Examples of the first-stated type are commercially available under the trade names "Epicote 1001", "Epicote 1004", "Epicote 1007" and "Epicote 1009" from Shell Chemie. Numerous other conventional commercial epoxy resins of the bisphenol A glycidyl ether type may also be used, as well as the above-stated epoxy resins.

Examples of novolac epoxy resins are the "Araldite" ECN grades from Ciba Geigy, DEN grades from Dow Chemical and numerous other manufacturers.

Polyesters bearing epoxy groups, which also includes the epoxy derivatives of dimeric fatty acids, may also be used as an epoxy resin binder component.



These epoxy resins to be used according to the present invention are preferably solid in the solvent-free state at room temperature; during production of the composition, they are used as a solution in an organic solvent.

The curing agent or agents for the organic binder may be guanidine, substituted guanidines, substituted ureas, melamine resins, guanamine derivatives, cyclic tertiary amines, aromatic amines and mixtures thereof. The curing agents may here not only be included stoichiometrically in the curing reaction, but may also be catalytically active. Examples of substituted guanidines are methylguanidine, dimethylguanidine, trimethylguanidine, tetramethylguanidine, methylisobiguanidine, dimethylisobisguanidine, tetramethylisobiguanidine, hexamethylisobiguanidine, heptamethylisobiguanidine and cyanoguanidine. Examples of suitable melamine resins are methoxymethylmelamine, hexamethoxymethylmelamine, methoxymethylmelamine, hexamethoxymethylmelamine. Examples of suitable guanamine derivatives which may be mentioned are alkylated benzoguanamine resins, benzoguanamine resins or methoxymethyl/ethoxymethylbenzoguanamine.

Examples of catalytically active substituted ureas are in particular p-chlorophenyl-N,N-dimethylurea (Monuron) or 3,4-dichlorophenyl-N,N-dimethylurea (Diuron). Examples of catalytically active tertiary alkylamines are tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol, piperidine and derivatives thereof, diethanolamines and various imidazole derivatives. Representatives of the many useable imidazole derivatives which may be mentioned are: 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole (EMI), N-butylimidazole, benzimidazole, N-C<sub>1-12</sub>alkylimidazoles. Further examples of tertiary amine derivatives are aminooxadiazole, tertiary amine oxides, diaza aromatic tertiary amines, such as methylpyrazines, diallyltetrahydropyridyl and hydrogenated pyridine bases. Less reactive diamines may furthermore be present as a curing agent component, in particular aromatic diamines, such as diaminodiphenyl sulfone, 4,4'-methylene dianiline, m-phenylene diamine or also polyoxyalkylene polyamines of the "Jeffamine" type and similar diamines.

Blocked polyurethane resins for the purposes of the present invention are di- or polyisocyanate compounds, which are obtained in a manner known *per se* by reacting aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic isocyanates having at least 2 isocyanate groups per molecule with polyols, wherein in this first stage the isocyanate groups are used in stoichiometric excess relative to the alcohol groups. In a subsequent stage, the remaining isocyanate groups are then reacted in a known manner with blocking agents for the isocyanate groups. Examples of isocyanates which may be mentioned are: m-phenylene diisocyanate, p-phenylene diisocyanate, 2,4-tolylene diisocyanate (TDI), 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate (TDI), p-xylene diisocyanate, diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), hexamethylene diisocyanate, dimeric acid diisocyanate, 1-isocyanatomethyl-3-isocyanato-1,5,5-trimethylcyclohexane (IPDI), hydrogenated MDI (H<sub>12</sub>MDI), tetramethylxylene diisocyanate (TMXDI), the biuretisation product of hexamethylene diisocyanate, the isocyanuratisation product of hexamethylene diisocyanate and the isocyanuratisation product of IPDI.

Dihydric alcohols, such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, hexanediol, and the hydroxy-functional reaction products thereof with dicarboxylic acids (polyester polyols) or the alkoxylation products thereof with ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide or mixtures thereof



(polyether polyols) may be used as the polyol. The above-stated dihydric alcohols may here be entirely or partially replaced by trihydric starter alcohols, such as glycerol or trimethylolpropane, or tetrahydric alcohols, such as pentaerythritol.

Hydroxy-functional acrylate and/or methacrylate homo- or co-polymers may also be used as the polyol component.

Any known blocking agents may be used as the blocking agent (protective group) for the isocyanate groups remaining after the reaction of the polyisocyanate with the polyol, the following being mentioned by way of example, lower aliphatic monoalcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol or octyl alcohol, together with monoethers of ethylene glycol and/or diethylene glycol, aromatic hydroxy compounds, such as phenol, alkylphenols or (alkyl)cresols. Oximes, such as acetone oxime, methyl ethyl ketone oxime and the like, may also be used as a blocking agent. Lactam blocking agents which may be mentioned are  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam, while CH-acidic  $\beta$ -dicarbonyl compounds, such as malonic esters, may also be considered as blocking agents.

Particularly preferred organic binders are those which contain a blocked polyurethane resin based on the more highly reactive aromatic polyisocyanates, in particular MDI, blended with a blocked polyurethane resin based on aliphatic polyisocyanates, in particular IDPI or TMXDI.

The anti-corrosive composition additionally contains 0 to 30wt% of a solvent or solvent mixture, wherein a proportion of this solvent or solvent mixture may already be introduced by the epoxy resin component or polyurethane resin component, in particular if conventional commercial binder components are used for this purpose. Suitable solvents are any solvents conventional in the lacquer industry based on ketones, such as methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl n-amyl ketone, ethyl amyl ketone, acetylacetone, diacetone alcohol. Aromatic hydrocarbons, such as toluene, xylene or mixtures thereof, may also be used, as may aliphatic hydrocarbon mixtures having boiling points between about 80 and 180°C. Further suitable solvents are, for example, esters, such as ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, isobutyl isobutyrate, or alkoxyalkyl acetates, such as methoxypropyl acetate or 2-ethoxyethyl acetate. Monofunctional alcohols, such as isopropyl alcohol, n-butanol, methyl isobutyl carbinol or 2-ethoxyethanol, or monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol or propylene glycol may also be mentioned as representatives of many suitable solvents. It may be convenient to use mixtures of the above-stated solvents.

The conductive and weldable anti-corrosive composition furthermore contains finely divided conductive extenders in quantities of between 40 and 70wt%. Powdered zinc, powdered aluminium, graphite and/or molybdenum disulfide, carbon black, iron phosphide or BaSO<sub>4</sub> doped with tin or antimony may be mentioned by way of example.

0 to 15wt% of silicate-based anti-corrosive pigments may additionally be used. Such anti-corrosive pigments are known and zinc/calcium/aluminium/strontium polyphosphate silicate hydrate, zinc/boron/tungsten silicate, doped SiO<sub>2</sub> may be mentioned by way of example.

Familiar known additives, such as lubricants, soluble dyes or colouring pigments, together with wetting agents and levelling auxiliaries, may also be used.

The conductive, weldable anti-corrosive compositions according to the present invention are in particular suitable for coating sheet metal using the coil coating process. To this end, the sheet metal



is initially subjected to conventional pretreatment processes, such as cleaning and degreasing. Conventional phosphating processes and chromating processes may optionally subsequently be performed. A particular advantage of the anti-corrosive compositions according to the present invention is that chromium-free pretreatment processes may also be used with success.

5 After the pretreatment, coating with the anti-corrosive composition according to the present invention is performed using a conventional coil coating process. Film thicknesses (dry film thicknesses) of 1 to 10µm, in particular of 2 to 5µm are particularly preferred. The organic coating is stoved at temperatures of between 160°C and 260°C peak metal temperature (PMT), preferably between 180°C and 235°C PMT.

10 The following Examples are intended to illustrate the present invention in greater detail. Unless otherwise indicated, all quantities in the compositions are stated as parts, by weight.

The compositions listed in Table 1 according to Examples 1 to 10 are produced by mixing together the binder, curing agent, extenders, pigments, solvents and additives. A proportion of the solvent was here already introduced into the composition with the solvent-borne polyurethane binder or curing agent. Mixing was performed in mixing units conventional in the lacquer sector (high speed stirrers) until a homogeneous composition was obtained.

15 0.8mm thick sheet steel (ZE 50/50) was provided in a conventional manner with no-rinse chromating using "Granodine 4513" (Henkel) and then coated with the organic conductive coatings according to the present invention such that a dry film thickness of about 3µm was obtained. The stoving temperature was about 215°C PMT. The sheet metal coated in this manner was then provided with a conventional cathodic electrocoating, whereupon this coating was fully cured according to the prior art.

20 As is evident from the test results in Table 2, all the coatings according to the present invention have an excellent anti-corrosive action. The organic coatings according to the present invention are moreover sufficiently resistant to conventional solvents (methyl ethyl ketone), as is evident from the MEK test.

25 In comparative tests, the adhesion performance of the present composition according to Example 11 was compared with a prior art composition. As is clear from the test results in Table 3, both the compositions according to the present invention and the prior art comparison composition have a good anti-corrosive action, provided that the coated substrates are not subjected to mechanical stress. The substrates in the tests according to Table 3 were pretreated in a similar manner to that described above by no-rinse chromating, wherein phosphating was omitted. Since the adhesion performance of these coatings was to be tested, a cathodic electrocoating was not applied. As is evident from the results in Table 3, the coating according to the present invention according to Example 11 is distinctly superior to the prior art both under impact loading (reverse impact) and in flexural testing (T-bend) and in abrasion testing.







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Table 1:

Example	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUR binders										
Blocked polyurethane based on TDI polyesterol	6.5	0	0	6.5	0	6.5	0	6.5	0	7
Blocked polyurethane based on IPDI polyesterol	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	6.5	0
Blocked polyurethane based on HDI polyesterol	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	5
Blocked polyurethane based on MDI polyesterol	0	5.3	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Bisphenol A based epoxy resin	5.5	2.5	4	5.5	5	6	5	5.5	0	4
Curing agents										
Cyanoguanidine	1	1.5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hexamethoxymethylmelamine	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Benzoguanamine	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Polyoxyalkylenetriamines	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Conductive extenders/pigments										
Zinc powder	50	60	50	60	50	60	40	40	35	35
Carbon black	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminium flake	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0
Molybdenum disulfide	1.5	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron phosphide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	15
SnO/SbO doped barium sulfate	0	0	0	0	0.5	5	0	0	0	0
Anti-corrosive pigments										
Zn/Ca/Al/Sr polyphosphate silicate hydrate	0	0	3	5.5	0	0	6	0	0	0
Zinc/boron/lungsten silicate	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Doped silica	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	6	5	0
Solvents										
1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate	7	6	5	5	7	7	10	10	9	8
Diacetone alcohol	5	5	10	7	5	5	7	7	5	6
Solvesso 200	3	0	0	0	0	9	5	5	3	5
Solvesso 100	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5.5	0
Solvesso 150	0	8	10	8	10	0	10	10	0	9
Additives										
Phthalocyanine pigment	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0
Modified castor oil	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0
Dispersion auxiliary	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



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Table 2: Test results

Example	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pigment/binder ratio	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.2
Solids content (wt%)	71	81	75	80	76	79	68	68	77.5	72
Binder content (wt%)	13	14.3	13	14	18	13.5	17	17	17.5	17
Red rust in flange <sup>1)</sup>	r0	r0	r0	r0	r0	r0	r0	r0	r0	r0
Creepage <sup>2)</sup>	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm	<1.5mm
MEK test <sup>3)</sup>	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH	>10DH

Comments

- 1) After 10 cycles, VDA 621-416, evaluation in accordance with Daimler-Benz specification.
- 2) After 10 cycles, VDA 621-415, evaluation similar to DIN 53167
- 3) Pursuant to DIN 53339, DH = to-&-fro stroke, not cathodically electrocoated.

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Table 3: Comparative tests

Example	11	Comp.
Blocked polyurethane based on TDI polyesterol	10.5	6.5
Bisphenol A based epoxy resin	2.5	5.5
Cyanoguanidine	1	0
Zinc powder	50.5	50.5
Molybdenum disulfide	2	2
Doped silica	6	6
1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate	8	8
Diacetone alcohol	9	8
Solvesso 200	2	2
Solvesso 100	0	11
Solvesso 150	8	0
Phthalocyanine pigment	0.1	0.1
Modified castor oil	0.2	0.2
Dispersion auxiliary	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100
Reverse impact (2 kg/m) <sup>1)</sup>	0	3
MEK test, to-&-fro strokes <sup>2)</sup>	>10	>10
T-bend at t = 0 <sup>3)</sup>	1	3
Abrasion (g/m <sup>2</sup> on bowl) <sup>4)</sup>	1	2.5
SS test to red rust <sup>5)</sup>	>600 h	>600 h

## Notes

- 1) According to ECCA T 6, evaluation scale to DIN 53230 where 0 = best value and 5 = very poor.
- 2) Pursuant to DIN 53339.
- 3) According to ECCA T 20 (mandrel bending test with bending radius t = 0 mm), evaluation to DIN 53230.
- 4) A bowl-shaped indentation was drawn in sheet metal provided with the cured coating and the missing quantity of coating determined.
- 5) Salt spray test to DIN 53167, evaluation to DIN 50021.



**The claims defining the invention are as follows:**

1. A conductive and weldable anti-corrosive coating composition for coating metal surfaces, comprising: (a) 10 to 40wt% of an organic binder containing: (aa) at least one epoxy resin; (ab) at least one curing agent selected from guanidine, substituted guanidines, substituted ureas, melamine resins, guanamine derivatives, cyclic tertiary amines and mixtures thereof; (ac) at least one blocked polyurethane resin; (b) 0 to 15wt% of a silicate-based anti-corrosive pigment; (c) 40 to 70wt% of powdered zinc, aluminium, graphite, molybdenum disulfide, carbon black, iron phosphide, and/or barium sulfate doped with tin or antimony; (d) 0 to 30wt% of a solvent.

2. A composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least one epoxy based on bisphenol A glycidyl ether and having a molecular weight of at least 800 is used as the epoxy resin.

3. A composition as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the substituted guanidines used are methylguanidine, dimethylguanidine, tetramethylguanidine, methylisobiguanidine, tetramethylisobiguanidine, heptamethylisobiguanidine, cyanoguanidine, the substituted urea is N'-dichlorophenyl-N,N-dimethylurea, N'-chlorophenyl-N,N-dimethylurea, and/or the cyclic tertiary amine used is imidazole, alkyl- or arylimidazoles.

4. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the polyurethane resin used comprises one or more polyester prepolymers based on aromatic and/or aliphatic di- or polyisocyanates, the isocyanate end groups being blocked by known blocking agents.

5. A conductive and weldable anti-corrosive coating composition for coating metal surfaces, said coating composition being substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the examples, but excluding the comparative examples.

6. Use of a composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims for coating sheet metal in the coil coating process.

7. A process for coating metal surfaces with a conductive organic anti-corrosive layer, characterised by the following stages:

- conventional pretreatment consisting of
- cleaning
- optional phosphating
- optional chromating
- optional chromium-free pretreatment
- coating with a composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 to a film thickness of 1 to 10µm,
- stoving of the organic coating at temperatures of between 160 and 260°C peak metal temperature (PMT).

8. A process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the film thickness is between 2 and 5µm.

9. A process as claimed in claim 7 or claim 8, wherein the metal surfaces are iron (sheet steel), galvanised and alloy-galvanised steels, aluminium or magnesium.



10. A process for coating metal surfaces with a conductive organic anti-corrosive layer, said process being substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the examples, but excluding the comparative examples.

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HENKEL KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN

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Patent Attorneys for the Applicant/Nominated Person  
SPRUSON & FERGUSON

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